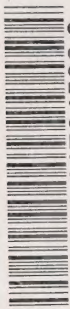


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## Prevent It — Do Not Cause it

Being alert to the possibility of an accident and being aware of actions which can cause fire, are two major areas which department safety officers and fire wardens constantly research in an effort to prevent job disruption and an escalating drain on manpower.

During the past two years, the spiralling cost of accidents and the increased number of days lost due to accidents, have caused the Department to look more and more toward *prevention* as an accident cure, stressing defensive attitudes through training courses.

Major and minor accidents in 1967 cost the Department close to \$100,000, some 6,000 days were lost due to occupational injuries, and the loss in time, production, and services of skilled workers amounted to \$60,000. A bleak outlook when you realize that the loss in human life could also have been as high.

That the Department has decided to lower the accident ratio by practical measures is shown in the use of the word *prevention*, highlighted in all programs. Every hour and every dollar spent on accident control is measured in the final success of the program, and reflected in the annual accident report. The aim this year has been to drastically lower all previous accident figures — worth more than a million dollars to the Department in on-the-job safety.

To do this, officers travelled many miles in the North, demonstrating to field staff the need for accident prevention, and in Ottawa, fire wardens were instructed in their new duties.

INTERCOM's role in this program is to act as a link between the work of the safety officer and the staff; keeping a news-eye on the latest accident prevention measures taken by the Department. Throughout this issue several aspects of road safety, work hazards, and fire prevention have been covered. By remembering that you owe both yourself and the Department a responsible attitude toward accident prevention, you will assist in securing a better (safer) work environment for yourself and your fellow workers.

Make yours an accident-free Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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COVER: Fascinating, intriguing, a puzzle; say what you will you are bound to end up asking "What is it?"

Rod Huggins, a designer with the Design and Display Section of National Historic Sites in Ottawa, can give you the answer quickly — devastation; the effect of a fire or a badly controlled car. Rod readily answered an appeal by INTERCOM for a cover "with a difference", one which demonstrated fire and road hazards, and this was the result. He'd probably appreciate hearing from you and INTERCOM would appreciate your contribution to future covers.





## From the Minister at Christmastime

### Voeux du Ministre à l'occasion de la Noël

The coming of the Christmas season gives me this happy opportunity to extend my warmest greetings to the many Department employees serving the government and people of Canada in many different places of this great country of ours.

The physical distance between us is great, from Point Pelee in the south, to Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island in the high Arctic, to St. John's and Halifax in the east, and to the cities and towns of British Columbia on the Pacific coast. But at this time of year, we are united, not only by the spirit of Christmas, but also by a common dedication to serve better the people of our country.

Since becoming Minister in July, I have travelled many miles becoming familiar with the Department's responsibilities and meeting many of you. Seeing the grandeur of the North and encountering the bold pioneers living in the Territories stirred my imagination, as did the history of our early explorers which I read as a boy. In the National Parks and at historic sites across the country, I met more Canadians working to preserve the peace and tranquility of nature and our great heritage.

Christmastime is a time for peace and joy. It is also a time for us to think of other people; to think of our fellow Canadians and their needs.

In my travels I have met many Canadians who want to open up the door of opportunity for themselves, who want a share in the advantages and responsibilities of being a Canadian. This is the challenge we must accept in the Department; this is the responsibility we must fulfill.

I thank you all for your past help and look forward to your continuing assistance in 1969.

To you and your families, I wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Il me fait plaisir, à l'occasion des Fêtes, d'offrir mes voeux les plus sincères aux nombreux employés du Ministère qui, dans toutes les régions de notre vaste pays, se dévouent au service du gouvernement et de la population canadienne.

De Point Pelee, à l'extrême-sud du pays, jusqu'à Grise Fiord, dans l'île Ellesmere, aux confins de l'Arctique; de Saint-Jean et d'Halifax, à l'Est, jusqu'aux villes et villages de la Colombie-Britannique, sur la côte du Pacifique, la distance est grande, mais nous sommes tous unis à cette période de l'année, non seulement par l'esprit des fêtes qui nous anime, mais aussi par notre désir commun de mieux servir la population de notre pays.

Depuis ma nomination à la direction du Ministère en juillet dernier, j'ai visité de nombreuses régions du Canada, afin de me familiariser avec mes fonctions et pour rencontrer un certain nombre d'entre vous. L'immensité des régions septentrionales et la vue des courageux habitants qui vivent dans les Territoires, ont frappé mon imagination, tout comme l'histoire des exploits de nos premiers explorateurs au cours de mon enfance. Dans les divers parcs nationaux et lieux historiques du pays, j'ai vu à l'oeuvre de nombreux Canadiens qui veillent à préserver les beautés naturelles du pays et notre riche patrimoine historique.

Noël est un temps de paix et de joie. Durant cette période, il nous faut aussi penser aux autres Canadiens et à leurs besoins.

Au cours de mes déplacements, nombre de personnes m'ont manifesté leur désir de réaliser leurs aspirations et de partager les avantages et les responsabilités que comporte le titre de citoyen canadien. Il y a là une tâche que nous devons accepter et accomplir.

Je vous remercie tous de l'aide que vous m'avez apportée et sur laquelle je compte encore pour l'année à venir.

A vous tous et à votre famille, Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année.

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES  
ET DU NORD CANADIEN





## From the D. M.'s Desk

## De la plume du sous-ministre

1968 had every reason to be a year of calm after the great doings of Centennial year. Far from it, a leadership convention, a new prime minister, a new minister for the Department and particularly for us, a new awareness by the people of Canada of those to whom we have such an important responsibility, the Indian and Eskimo people; also great excitement in the prospects for the North and a gratifying increase in an awareness of our conservation programmes.

I want to thank you for the good work you have done, and to tell you that I know you will continue to do your best to fulfill the great responsibilities you have in the New Year. I believe the Department is equal to its opportunities.

Good luck to you all and best wishes for Christmas and 1969.

Comme le Centenaire a été une année de grandes réalisations, il aurait été normal que 1968 fût une année tranquille; mais, au contraire, de nombreux événements ont eu lieu: entre autres, la tenue d'un congrès par les membres d'un parti politique en vue de se choisir un chef, l'élection d'un nouveau premier ministre, nomination d'un nouveau ministre à la direction du Ministère, la sensibilisation des Canadiens à la place importante que tiennent, dans notre société, les collectivités indienne et esquimaude, envers lesquelles nous avons un devoir à remplir, sans oublier l'intérêt particulier qui s'est manifesté à l'égard des possibilités du Nord et l'attention croissante accordée à nos programmes de conservation.

Merci pour le travail que vous avez accompli. Je sais que, au cours de la prochaine année, vous continuerez d'exécuter le mieux possible les fonctions qui nous incombent. Je crois que le Ministère est à la hauteur de sa tâche.

À tous, bon succès, Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

LE SOUS-MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES  
ET DU NORD CANADIEN



# ACCIDENT CONTROL . . .

*Accident prevention is CONTROL: Control of man's performance at work and at play, control of his work tools and equipment, and control of his environment.*

THE rising incidence and cost of employment injuries in the Public Service, with the resultant loss of man hours and operational efficiency, is a constant concern to management. To prevent accidents and minimize the drain on human resources within the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Deputy Minister issued a directive which gave Departmental managers the responsibility of implementing and sustaining accident control activities in Ottawa and the field.

During the two years that the directive has been in operation some 300 first line supervisors have attended two seminars on accident control; safety inspection of property and equipment were made, and employee safety committees were appointed in the field.

This year, accident control seminars are continuing. The outcome? Supervisors at all levels agree that these educational sessions are an effective means of controlling high frequency accidents. They also agree that accident control demands high priority in management, and where supervisors have activated accident control measures the results have been good.

Three points which all employees should remember are:

*Accidents are caused*

*Steps must be taken to control accidents*

*Without correction the same type of accident will occur again.*

## Accidents Do Not Happen They Are Caused

Accident causes are often labelled "due to carelessness" and dismissed lightly. This catch phrase should not be used freely, and certainly not used as an excuse for the lack of control. The Department's present accident philosophy is to

measure not only the incident but an employee's total job performance when examining an accident. The *real* accident factor is therefore diagnosed and a cure applied whenever possible.

Getting to know the *root* of an accident often takes a long time and can be clouded by various causes difficult to evaluate, even when analysed by experienced safety advisors.

Excusing an accident by saying, "It couldn't be helped", may seem to solve the problem — it doesn't. Accidents are the outcome of human mismanagement — they do not just happen, they are caused. The Eskimos have a word which describes a negative attitude toward accidents — *ajurnammat*, which means "Because it can't be helped there's nothing that can be done." But the control of today's mechanical environment *demands* that something be done.

Here are four examples of cause and effect, no doubt you know more:

- An employee was climbing a step-ladder, it tipped and he fell six feet spraining his back. *The ladder was not fully open.*
- A chainsaw operator was cutting down a tree, another employee pushed the tree and the chainsaw jumped back and struck the operator's leg. *The result, a badly lacerated leg.*
- While skiing in avalanche terrain an employee *was caught in a sudden avalanche.*
- A mechanic reached into a pump motor to check the fan belt. *The motor cut in and his fingers were amputated.*

All of these accidents were analysed carefully and the reports disclosed that in each case a person or persons acted without regard for safety.

## Why Do People Make Mistakes ?

Carelessness is mostly considered the cause of a mistake. A warning to "be

more careful next time" sometimes creates a feeling of admonishment, but does not *cure* the careless action; and neither does the word carelessness explain the root of the trouble. It merely says that a person acted unsafely; often without thought.

Why?

Here are four acts which are readily recognizable as unsafe:

- An employee does not know the safe way to do his job; he lacks the skills to do it the proper way and safely. This is called "lack of knowledge or skill".
- A nonchalant attitude toward safety and the rules safety demands, considered unreasonable.
- A skilled employee who accepts the safety rules, but allows his attention to wander momentarily because he has family problems or other worries. These lapses are known as temporary distractions.
- Job environment can cause an employee to believe that acting according to the safety rules is not necessarily safe. His environment traps him into committing an unsafe act.

There are certainly other reasons for unsafe job conduct. Those noted above reveal *obvious reasons* for unsafe actions and so something can be done to rectify their effect.

Statistics show:

88 per cent of all accidents result from *unsafe acts*

10 per cent from *unsafe conditions*

2 per cent from *Acts of God.*

Clearly the human element is the most critical factor.

## Accidents Involving Equipment

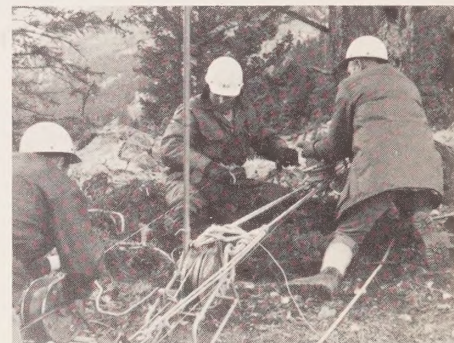
Increased damage to equipment, such as automobiles and trucks, is alarming. Perhaps in stressing the prevention of physical harm another important concern, damage control, is overshadowed. The list



# make it a constant concern



*Defensive driving is a major course in the Department's accident control program. Three departmental safety officers are seen here checking information and comparing notes prior to a staff briefing. Left to right, Joe Leask, John Sinclair, and Paul Meloche.*



*Warden training is another important facet of the accident control program. In these two pictures Banff Wardens are seen evacuating a casualty, using a special cradle-type stretcher, and adjusting and checking wire rope used in rescue work.*

of things damaged in part or totally destroyed by accidents is unending. Items are crushed, dented, cracked, strained or broken by unexpected and unplanned happenings. The term *injury*, therefore, is not always related to an accident involving injury to humans, but also to damaged equipment.

During winter months Departmental vehicles are often damaged seriously, with or without injury to the driver. Much of this damage is the result of improper driving — the lack of defensive driving skills. Some of the causes are:

1. Pulling out to pass while vision is obscured by a snow cloud sprayed by vehicles ahead.
2. Driving too close to a vehicle on a slippery road. The result? The driver cannot stop in time to prevent a collision.

3. Driving at a speed which does not allow for the proper control of a vehicle on icy, snowcovered roads.

## Defensive Control

Surveys indicate that well-trained drivers *do* exercise control and good judgement. A driver who has been trained to avoid accidents by adopting the attitude that "A Good Defence is the Key to Living Longer" is the one who is less likely to throw caution to the wind and assume that accidents only happen to others. Although attitude is important, when combined with an ability to recognize accident situations and avoid the consequences it is of even greater importance. This only comes with training.

In 1967 the Canadian Highway Safety Council developed a program of defensive driving based on a similar course in the

United States. Professional instruction, combined with classroom equipment and knowhow is used to train and prepare drivers for almost any driving hazard.

The reward is high — a safe life.

The CHSC course is now included in the Departmental Accident Control Program. Two officers have been trained to conduct the course and travel across Canada, visiting field operations and heading sessions in Ottawa. Films, literature, and other training aids are supplied by the Canadian Safety Council.

During the short time the course has been in operation, positive results have already been seen.

## Defensive Driving Aims

The major aim of any safety program is saving life and limb. The Defensive Driv-





*Caution is the key word in these pictures, taken at Rankin Inlet during a training session by John Sinclair. The hazards of unloading a barge are discussed (top) and (below) safe building practises are stressed at the site of an Eskimo prefab home.*



*Two safety officers posed with members of the Rankin Inlet labour force after an accident control briefing which covered many work hazards. Front, third from left, John Sinclair, and in the back row, Joe Leask smiles under a brightly coloured Eskimo hat.*

ing Course, although aiming to reduce the loss of life and work time due to accidents, has another aim — to save dollars and cents lost in minor repairs and other expenses caused by defenceless driving. Clearly, accident control is an advantage whichever way you look at it.

For the Department there is another advantage. Every vehicle bearing the Department's name carries a mobile advertisement. A poor accident record can tarnish that image.

The old maxim "A Good Offence is the Best Defence" is the philosophy on which the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development now bases its request for good driving habits. Drivers who lack the ability to recognize accident situations have only partial defence against accident odds and cannot hope to win.

Again, this ability comes only through special training and is the reason why the Department has incorporated the Defensive Training Course in the Departmental Accident Control Program, co-ordinated by a Safety Programs Officer.

The course involves eight hours of classroom instruction. Each session is dramatized by the use of films and other visual aids, dealing with *preventable* accidents (which demonstrate why few, if any, accidents need happen), specific types of accidents (rear-end and intersection collisions), the cause pattern of accidents, and a discussion and analysis of the technique required to defend accident possibilities.

#### **Property Control**

The inclusion of property damage in the Department's Accident Control Pro-

gram is important. Today's manager is trained to regard property damage as a major concern. He knows that the application of accident control techniques enable management to zero in on targets involving personal injury, and that the same techniques can be directed to property damage with equal success.

It is anticipated that the CHSC course will assist the Department in its aim to reduce personnel injuries on the job, and control the rising cost in equipment damage.

John Sinclair  
Departmental Safety  
Programmes Officer



# There is no point in DRIVING FAST!

*(Editor's Note: Winter driving conditions are here, straining tempers and good driving habits. The following article points a finger at driving weaknesses and their results – with acknowledgement to "The Observation Post", company magazine of The Ontario Paper Company Limited.)*

Every motorist has had the experience. You're late, you've got to make up time, so you put your foot down. This means accelerating harder out of curves, looking for every opportunity to overtake, and stomping down on the brakes later and harder before corners.

You make up time, but how much?

A series of astounding tests carried out in West Germany has confirmed that when you drive to the limit, the time you save is so small that it's not worth the effort – or the danger.

To discover the answer to the question that has always been in the back of minds of motorists like you and me, a tire company and a precision instrument maker decided to sponsor an experiment.

## Driving Details Registered

They took two identical cars and fitted them with instruments which registered every driving detail during a trip.

The devices told them how often the driver braked, and how hard; how many cars he passed and how many overtook him, and the total driving time.

The cars set out from Hamburg to Rimini, almost 1,000 miles away on the Italian coast (almost equivalent Toronto – Moncton, New Brunswick). More than half the distance was travelled over routes equivalent to our expressways.

One driver was told to do what we all do when we're in a hurry – overtake whenever it's safe, and take bends at the maximum speed the car and our own ability will allow.

The second driver made the trip in relaxed style, avoiding any risk and moving as the traffic flow permitted.

## Astonishing Results

The astonishing result: after almost 1,000 miles the speed-hog finished only 31 minutes ahead of the easy-does-it driver.

The fast driver taking every advantage averaged less than 50 mph. He was behind the wheel 20 hours 12 minutes and used his brakes 1,339 times, including four emergency stops. He overtook 2,004 motorists and was overtaken by only 13 cars.

The slow driver braked only 652 times (with no emergency stops), overtook 645 times and was overtaken by 142 vehicles. His driving time was 20 hours 43 minutes.

Experienced drivers from the biggest West German motoring club were skeptical, so they organized a test of their own – an 800 mile run from Cologne to Brenner Pass via Munich.

## Speeder Gains Little

The first car took 16 hours 52 minutes after a harum-scarum drive. The easy-

does-it driver in the second car took a mere 21 minutes longer.

The faster driver braked 701 times, including 12 emergency stops, while the slower driver braked only 328 times. The overtaking ratio was again wide: 1,493 to 15.

The speedster had almost two and a half times as many swerve stomps on the accelerator and "here-I-go-hope-I-make-it" bursts on the wrong side of the road.

## Fast Car Burns More Gas

In both tests the faster driver used about 10 gallons more gas than his competitor. The added wear and tear on the hard driver's brake linings, suspension, and engine was obvious.

On Canadian highways with their long stretches between towns, there would probably be a greater variance between the fast and slow drivers, but the message is there:

*You'll be doing yourself and your car a good turn by slowing down, and you'll only lose a few minutes in the process.*

Table Showing  
Time Differences

	Emergency Braking	Other Braking	Cars Overtaken	Overtaken By
Fast Car	4	1,335	2,004	13
Slow Car	Nil	652	645	142

Fast Car Time – 20 hrs. 12 minutes

Slow Car Time – 20 hrs. 43 minutes

TIME SAVED BY FAST CAR – 31 minutes



# SIGHTSEERS SEE AVALANCHE

## In B.C. Park

Gordon Black  
*Information Services*



*Emerald Lake in Yoho National Park, British Columbia. The avalanche came down in the area behind the trees on the right.*

When naturalist Dudley Fosskett ventured out one snowy February morning on his first expedition in Yoho National Park, British Columbia, he was filled with dismay, a huge avalanche of spruce, fir, rock, and debris had plunged two thousand feet down Emerald Peak into Emerald Lake, a popular summer tourist area in the park. Deep snow, newly fallen, hid the full impact of the damage, yet it was still possible to see torn earth and shredded trees sticking out of the snow. When an avalanche slides onto the Trans-Canada Highway in nearby Glacier National Park, maintenance crews clear this vital artery in eight hours. In less strategic areas, like Emerald Lake, the clearing waits till spring.

When Fosskett returned to the avalanche site during the following spring thaw, he had a sudden brain wave. Why not leave the avalanche, trees and debris, exactly as it was? A real avalanche would tie-in well with a new type of program he was considering — interpreting natural phenomena to park visitors.

He instructed the maintenance staff to leave as much as possible of the avalanche untouched. The upper part was a

bare treeless tract of earth, and the bottom a tangled pile of conifers, boulders, soil, and underbrush. The hardest decision was whether to leave tree stumps and branches floating in the alluring green waters of the lake.

“Anything we couldn’t float off the lake by hand was left in place, jutting above the surface. It was all part of an avalanche. It didn’t really disfigure the lake, but it did give summer visitors a clear idea of how an avalanche behaves”, Fosskett said.

During the peak tourist months (June — September), Fosskett proudly ran a nature trail close to and around the avalanche. Visitors were impressed. The only original part missing was the snow. But the tourist who looked carefully beneath the debris could spot a thin layer — gray with dirt.

Fosskett’s professional training has been in Fisheries Biology. As a Parks naturalist, he believes tourists should be made aware of the dangers of avalanches and take adequate steps to protect themselves. “Not only do they threaten highways and motorists, they are also a hazard to skiers”, he says. ☉



# Fugitive For A Day

Darrell Eagles  
Information Services  
(photographs by the author)

*Stories of the long hazardous trips the Mounties made by dog team in the North are exposed in many old-time RCMP records. The dogs they used were huskies, hardy animals that fought at the drop of a chunk of meat and pulled a sled for days after the food bag was empty. The team, dog and man, pushed on mile after frigid mile to investigate a report of trouble in a settlement, to bring badly needed food or medicine, and sometimes to search for a friend overdue.*

*The Royal Canadian Mounted Police does not use the Husky*

*now, and the Eskimo much less. An era has almost ended. Although other modes of travel (the skidoo, bombardier, and the airplane) have proved advantageous in spanning the white wilderness of the North, dogs are still associated with the Force. Canadians, and they range from wrongdoers to lost children, now recognize the German Shepherd as the star of the RCMP. The dog's sensitivity to command and its ability to train under rigid conditions are revealed in this adventurous story which will be continued in following issues.*





From the sounds that filtered through the trees every few moments I knew that the police were gaining on me, but the dense second growth held me to a pumping, tiring scramble. Then I came to a clearing where I could run. I had puffed only half way across when the shout came loud and clear, "Stop or I'll release the dog! "

Panic and new strength surged through me, but after a few more steps I had to look back. I saw a big German Shepherd and its body was stretched out and really moving. Its ears were up and its eyes were on me, and it looked, well, intent.

The gun! Desperately I clawed it out and fired, but the dog didn't waver. Through a rumbling growl it made a leap that would have spanned a large room. Its jaws snapped around my outstretched arm, the heavy body hit me and we crashed to the ground.

I tried to wrench away from the pressure of those jaws, but the dog growled louder and clamped harder. The Mountie scooped up the gun as he confronted me and ordered the dog to "let go". I rolled to my knees, breathing hard and cradling my arm. With sweat streaming down my face I obeyed the order to lean against a tree; then stole a glance around as I was being searched and decided to make one last try for freedom.

Pushing away from the tree I sprinted for the cover of some trees about 20 yards to my right. I hadn't taken six steps when the dog nailed me again, this time without even a command from the dogmaster. His front paws punched me in the back and I sprawled head first, plowing a furrow of dirt with my nose. Once again I felt a crunch on my arm.

"Want to try it again? " the Mountie asked cheerfully, after he had called the dog off.

"Maybe a little later for pictures", I gasped, "but right now I want to rest."

My flight through the rough bush country near Sydney, Nova Scotia, had

been prompted not by crime, but by a desire to find out first hand just how good the RCMP's police service dogs and dogmasters were. This opportunity came with a refresher course held every year for RCMP dogmasters.

When I was breathing more normally we started back to the gravel sideroad where I had set out an hour earlier.

Corporal David McLean, assistant chief trainer with the RCMP's training kennels at Innisfail, Alberta, was standing by the tailgate of a station wagon bandaging a Shepherd's cut paw.

"Well, how did you make out? " he smiled, and reached out to help me unbuckle the heavy leather guard arm that was padded all the way to my shoulder. "You know, I was a little surprised you wanted to try this. Most of our dogmasters have trouble getting any volunteers from the detachments for a little attack training."

I said that I wasn't sure it had been a good idea and rolled up my shirt sleeve to check for damage.

"No punctures, but it looks like some bruises are developing." I wasn't surprised considering the pressure I had felt through the thick guard arm. McLean mentioned casually that German Shepherds can bite with the pressure of 680 pounds. Having seen the size of their teeth at close range I shuddered at this little gem of information.

When the tracking started I was given a generous ten minute head start and carte blanche to shake off pursuit. I even waded down a shallow stream for 200 yards, but all my tricks failed. The big Shepherd wasn't confused for a moment. It strained in the tracking harness, following my scent over all kinds of terrain.

"I guess I'm not the only one who has watched a crime movie and confidently pointed out the mistakes that brought about the villain's capture. Well, I've had my day as a fugitive and (massaging my arm) I found it a crushing experience."

McLean was in a lot better shape than I, and he smiled understandingly when I flopped down and stretched out on the grass. He excused himself to set up another training session, and I wondered why. It seemed that the dogs could do just about everything except talk, and at that point I wasn't even certain about that.

The RCMP dogs are about as similar to the guard dogs trained to control crowds and guard overseas airbases as Inspector Maigret is to the Keystone Cops. However, apart from law enforcement agencies, and the Canadians who have reason to be grateful for their existence, few people are aware that RCMP dogmasters and their highly trained German Shepherds have created a new concept of the Service dog's role in modern crime detection. Their work has been so effective that dog sections are being created every year by a variety of law enforcement agencies. And in Canada it is usually the RCMP these agencies come to for advice and training.

Dog teams from the Force have tracked escaped mental patients, lost toddlers and hunters, escaped convicts, and fleeing criminals. They have located buried bodies and important evidence that would otherwise not be available, and found secreted stills and narcotics. Their appearance on a night beat is a remarkable deterrent on wrongdoers. The dogs have saved lives by disarming criminals, and their "testimony" has caused suspects to confess.

The Force has tried different breeds, but the German Shepherd has the best combination of qualities for police work. The Shepherd has the stamina and strength for long work hours, a stable temperament, and a good nose for tracking. It also has that intangible quality of "presence" which commands instant respect.

The Shepherd is aloof with strangers; this hurts people who have been told that





1



2



3

*In these pictures the Shepherd is taken through three facets of its rigid training (1) Susie has a good hold of the author's guard arm as she leaps to attack an imaginary criminal. Trained to disarm and stop those who are attempting to escape, Susie has responded to a secret word of command. (2) Dogmasters walk over the dogs after giving the commands "down" and "stay", during training to cope with distractions. (3) Susie "sounds off", letting her master know she cannot retrieve a "find".*

anyone a dog doesn't like is no good. They need not be concerned. The German Shepherd is simply a one-man dog. The Force's chief trainer, Staff Sergeant Terry Kehoe, explains that there is a great difference between a dog that is confident and aloof with strangers, and one who growls and snaps indiscriminantly. Such dogs are "fear biters" he explains. No breed is free of them. The reason? Bad breeding.

In Kehoe's opinion, there is nothing wrong with breeding dogs to conform with appearance standards, but if temperament and intelligence are sacrificed in the process, the whole thing becomes meaningless.

The natural qualities of a Shepherd are reinforced through training, and the dogs develop tremendous confidence. On the command "heel" a Shepherd will accompany his master along a noisy, crowded street with no danger to anyone. But on another command, that same dog will lunge fearlessly at a rioting mob and *without command* defend his master in a dark alley.

It takes an exceptional dog to measure up to the RCMP's strict tests for confidence and character. In fact, the Force has had so much difficulty obtaining outstanding dogs that it has started to breed its own dogs from selected blood lines. An interesting twist is that Chief Trainer Kehoe is arranging for the pups to stay with dogmasters' families, because dogs so raised make much better police dogs than those kept in kennels. Training does not begin until the dog is at least nine months old, and the dogmaster and dog work together for about 14 weeks before going out to the field.

*Note: Continued in the next issue.*





# REMEMBER—

## Prevent Fires and Save Lives

*These four illustrations are examples of what NOT to do with a lighted cigarette, cleaning fluid, and oily waste.*



**FIRE!!**  
**FIRE!!**  
**FIRE!!**  
**FIRE!!**  
**FIRE!!**

You've heard the word many times — but how seriously do you respond to its command?

Although the likelihood of a fire in your building seems remote and you feel fire drill is a boring necessity, those moments spent walking down the stairs and out to the street when the fire alarm sounds could pay dividends — your life.

Alertness to fire hazards is essential at work and elsewhere, and on-the-job awareness of all safety precautions is a responsibility we owe ourselves and our fellow workers.

What has the Department done to ensure the quick evacuation of the staff when the fire alarm rings? What is fire drill? And what is fire prevention? INTERCOM took a tour of headquarters one day last September and found these safeguards already in operation.

1. The fire alarm — a red circular object — is placed on the wall close to each EMERGENCY EXIT.
2. Fire extinguishers and hose are positioned next to the fire alarm.
3. Each EMERGENCY EXIT — five on each floor, located at the extreme end of each wing and one in the centre — is marked with an identical red light and leads to stairs and the ground floor exit.
4. Red stickers, with the fire department's telephone number **9-232-1551**, are attached to telephones throughout the Department.
5. Fire wardens have been allocated duties on each floor, marshalling staff to the exits and checking each room for dilatory personnel.

### **Fire Drill**

Disconcerting as it may be — the fire alarm must still be obeyed immediately. Here are the fire drill rules which should be followed by staff in the field and in Ottawa.

1. When the fire alarm sounds **DO NOT PANIC**, hasten quietly to the nearest **EMERGENCY EXIT** and proceed down the stairs to the ground floor exit.
2. Warn other persons on the way.
3. Do **NOT** wait for an elevator; they will be grounded when the alarm rings and you will block the safe passage of others by waiting.
4. Stationed at each **EMERGENCY EXIT** will be Fire Wardens, easily recognized by their red fluorescent caps. Obey their directions; they have been trained to ensure the quick and safe evacuation of all the staff.
5. Do **NOT** treat the fire alarm lightly — it may cost your life.

### **Fire Prevention**

Although the possibility of a fire occurring may appear remote, there are several ways a small fire can start and spread quickly.

1. Do not leave a lighted cigarette on the edge of a desk, a file drawer or near paper. Use an ashtray.
2. Do not flick the ash from a lighted cigarette into a waste-paper basket. Use an ashtray.



3. Do not throw a lighted match into a wastepaper basket. Use an ashtray.
4. Waste rags used for cleaning typewriters and other machines should not be left in offices; they should be placed in a metal can and removed each day. Spontaneous combustion can be caused through careless control of oily waste, and a lighted match or cigarette butt dropped absently into the waste can spark an instant fire.

#### Always

- Remember the fire department's telephone number
- Report all fires to the fire department
- Respond quickly to a fire alarm
- Be familiar with the nearest EMERGENCY EXIT
- Know where the fire alarm is and how to use it
- Know how to operate a fire extinguisher
- Know your fire warden.

On the day following INTERCOM's fire tour, the alarm sounded just as the staff were leaving at 5 p.m. and the regular

fire drill immediately went into operation. Although this evacuation was more successful than ever before, several weak points became evident. *Elevators were overloaded. Staff crowded on each floor, waiting for elevators when they should have used the EMERGENCY EXITS. Movement was slow. The staff appeared unimpressed by the urgency of the fire bell.*

Were you one of the dilatory ones? Did you assume that the alarm was false and act with little concern for your own safety and others? And did you wait for an elevator, complaining when it didn't arrive quickly?

Safeguarding life was the major discussion during a recent meeting of fire wardens in Ottawa. How to make you aware of the need for prompt action, whether the fire alarm is "real" or not, and how to train the wardens for an emergency were also considered. A training program by the Dominion Fire Commissioner for fire wardens in Ottawa was arranged and has been completed, and a manual for the guidance of fire wardens designed and distributed.

#### Be Prepared

Remove these centre pages from INTERCOM and keep nearby. Read them and know what to do when the next alarm sounds – it may be today, tomorrow or the next day. Be prepared, your life and others may depend on your actions. ☺

### FIRE WARDENS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA

**Chief Fire Warden: R.S. Cochrane 2-5374**

**Deputy Fire Warden: W.J. McGuire 2-3252**

Floor Warden			North Wing Warden		East Wing Warden		South Wing Warden		West Wing Warden	
Floor	Name	Local	Name	Local	Name	Local	Name	Local	Name	Local
5	J. Runcie	2-8578	L. Wragg	2-1994	J.T. O'Neill	2-0949	C. Thompson	2-4057	W.E. Allen	2-2369
6	J.R. Dashney	2-3620	J. Dashney	2-3620	M. Vandenbos	2-0196	G. Harris	2-1918	P. McGillvray	2-7683
7	R. Longre	2-0112	G. Neville	2-0288	L. Levesque	2-1247	E. Element	2-3895	I.P. Boyer	2-7817
8	E. Rodgers	2-5483	B. Martin	2-7531	L.G. MacQuarrie	2-5483	W. Edwards	2-4818	K. Mahoney	2-1763
9	C. McCarthy	2-2950	G. Smith	2-9643	F.L. Short	2-1735	H. Zieman	2-2811	J. Wade	2-2747
10	C.W. Whitehorne	2-8005	A.M. Millican	2-7638	J.F.M. Nolet	2-3053	L.P. Desjardins	2-5073	B. Fox	2-1072
11	S. Richards	2-4069	J. Baxter	2-5602	W. Wolfgram	2-2880	V. Coughlan	2-3984	J. Scott	2-5194
12	H. Seguin	2-5330	A. Rathwell	2-5305	M. Kennedy	2-3382	O. MacGregor	6-1648	R. Laverty	2-6813
13	K.G. Waddell	2-2103	J. Nicolaiff	2-9343	Mr. Adie	2-5723	J. Little	2-9344	J.G. Murphy	2-2103
14	G. Brownlee	2-9713	J. Pigeon	2-0815	J. Lafranchise	2-2494	P. Meloche	2-2494	S. Sevigny	2-3476
15	D. Cardill	2-4276	B. Prudhomme	6-4004	R. Moses	2-7072	G. Corbeil	6-1047	W.R. Shaw	6-1341



## Christmas Tree Safety Tips

Keep your tree outside until you are ready to set it up.

When you bring it in, use a sturdy stand that can hold water.

Set the tree so it won't block doorways, and away from sources of heat. Keep the water container filled.

A metal tree should never be strung with electrical lights. Instead, use off-the-tree lighting, with colored floodlights for a safe and colorful illumination. In trimming the tree, use flameproof decorations of glass or metal, not flammable cotton or paper.

Inspect your lighting sets for fraying and loose sockets. Discard damaged sets.

Avoid overloading your electric circuits. There should be a separate switch at some distance from the tree for turning the tree lights on and off.

Never leave tree lights burning when you go to bed.

Check the needles around the lights from time to time. If they begin to turn brown, change the position of the lights. Decorative lighting should not be so concentrated as to overload circuits. Wiring and electrical equipment used out of doors should be designed for that purpose.

Take the tree down when the needles begin to fall. Discard it outdoors; never burn it in the fireplace or in an incinerator.

Gift wrappings should be gathered and disposed of promptly after the presents have been opened.

## Insist on Safe Toys

... those which can't cause fire, shock or explosion.

Good judgment is essential in purchasing chemical sets for children. Toys requiring fuels may be especially hazardous in young hands. All play with chemical toys or toys involving fuels should be supervised by parents.

If an electric train is on your shopping list this Christmas, make sure you set it up well away from the Christmas tree. ☺

*Editor's Note: The preceding safety tips are a reminder that Christmastime is as prone to accidents as any other time of the year. They are taken from a Christmas greeting card designed by the American Insurance Association, Engineering and Safety Department, New York, N.Y. and reprinted by permission of the Fire Department, City of New York.*





Dr. Amode Sen

1 + 2 + 3

A BIOMETRICIAN'S

ANSWER

John Cameron  
*Information Services*

In one respect a statistician is like a journalist — he has to apply his professional skill to a wide range of subjects. For Dr. Amode R. Sen, this comparison is particularly applicable. The work he is tackling in the central statistical unit of the Canadian Wildlife Service, calls for wide experience in his profession as a statistician, and is the latest in a series of studies he has undertaken.

Since he graduated with a master's degree in mathematics from the University of Lucknow, India (he later received a doctorate in statistics from the University of North Carolina), Dr. Sen has made statistical studies of many subjects, including smallpox mortality in India, tea cultivation, the physical characteristics of Gujrati tribes in India, and the household expenses of Ghanaians.

The study on the Gujrati tribes was completed with the co-operation of a famous anthropologist, Dr. D.N. Majumdar. Twenty-two measurements, each of several thousand people, were taken to determine if a tribe had distinctive physical characteristics. This work required perseverance and tact, because of the tribes' social customs. It was found that the physical characteristics of a tribe could be established by a few facial measurements.

Dr. Sen spent seven years applying his statistical knowledge to problems connected with cultivating tea — a major crop in India. This period he describes as particularly rewarding, both the kind of work and the life it provided. The study resulted in significant advances in understanding the influence of climatic conditions on the yield of tea in the Assam Valley, and the effect of certain fertilizers on "so-called" mature tea, also the effect of pests and disease on the crop. Dr. Sen credits this study period with doing much to extend his understanding of some of the problems in the sampling, a technique in which he specializes. (Sampling technique deals with the selection and size of samples necessary to achieve a degree of accuracy when estimating real totals, *i.e.*, ducks killed.)

As director of the Institute of Statistics at the University of Ghana, Dr. Sen developed the department as a centre for research and training, in addition to surveys on economic problems.

Most of us are awed by a statistician's talk of multiple regression analysis, probability theory, and other mathematical terms. Some may even be skeptical of the science, perhaps recalling jokes about people who drowned in an average of three inches of water, and correlations between solar activity and the length of women's skirts (obviously based on sun spots).

Statistical technique, Dr. Sen points out, is intended to get the utmost useful information from data. Although it is backed by highly evolved mathematical apparatus, it still relies heavily on common sense. A statistician should know his subject thoroughly, Dr. Sen believes. For a complete survey this



means not only asking people to complete carefully designed forms, but also interviewing some of them to get a second reading on their responses.

The Biometrics Section of the Department, where Dr. Sen works, handles the tabulation and analysis of sales figures and information about those who buy the Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit, introduced in 1966. In addition to any other provincial licence, each hunter of these birds is required by law to buy this permit, available from post offices across Canada for two dollars. The response by hunters has been favorable; over 380,000 permits have been sold in each of the two seasons since its introduction.

The waterfowl harvest survey, a major project of the unit, is being conducted for the second season this year. A 10 per cent sample (slightly higher for some areas) of hunters who purchased the Canada migratory game bird hunting permit last year will receive a questionnaire to complete and return after

the hunting season closes.

Part of Dr. Sen's responsibility is to help tailor the survey so that it will be as accurate as possible in assessing harvest totals. This knowledge can be of great value in determining realistic bag limits and the effect of hunting regulations on the size of a kill.

"If the daily duck limit in a zone is ten and the harvest survey shows that hunters seldom shoot more than eight, then that limit is not an effective one if a decrease in the harvest is the objective", Denis A. Benson, Head of the Biometrics Section, observes. This is the kind of situation which would naturally lead to an investigation to discover a more realistic total. The investigation would also be influenced by surveys of breeding and wintering grounds, and by species composition surveys.

The Biometrics Section participates in the species composition survey. This survey requests some hunters to return wings





from birds they have shot. The purpose is to determine the number of each species of duck in the total kill.

A report\* to hunters on sales of the Canada Migratory Game Bird Permit and on the harvest survey for the 1967-68 hunting season, has been published. It contains many interesting facts about bird kills, distances travelled by hunters, and other aspects of hunting. The report reveals that a very large proportion of all birds taken are shot on opening day. The distance travelled by hunters appears closely related to the size of the province in which they live, averaging from 7.6 miles for Prince Edward Island to 50.3 miles for British Columbia. A relatively large proportion of the hunters from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia said they travelled over 1,000 miles to hunt.

An economic survey conducted by the Wildlife Service in

*\*Free copies of the report to hunters may be obtained from the Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa.*

1961 revealed much about the expenditures of hunters. The Biometrics Section of the Department wants to learn more. For example, who were the successful hunters. Studies in the United States suggest that about 25 per cent of the hunters shoot 75 per cent of the birds. These people seem to be relatively well off, with good equipment and plenty of leisure time to pursue the sport.

Another function of the Biometrics Section is to provide statistical assistance in planning field studies and experiments. Dr. Sen is intrigued by the work, especially when he contemplates the problems involved in counting migratory animals over vast areas where observers are few. He is sure that progress can be made and new techniques developed to complement such established methods as tagging. Advances of this kind will help in the task of setting realistic game limits and of protecting species which are being hard pressed by hunters and the encroachment of civilization. ☉

## Departmental Joint Council

An interesting definition of a meeting is — a group substitute for the dreariness of individual labor and loneliness of thought.

Those who have followed the deliberations of the Departmental Joint Council this year are forgiven for thinking this definition is true of Council's meetings.

Members of Council admit readily that they have been faced with an agenda of something less than startling significance, but nonetheless realize the importance of issues affecting the staff. The purpose of this note is neither to condemn nor commend Council for its past activities, but to look ahead to the possibility of Council fulfilling in the future a more vital and dynamic role — acting as a clearing-house and spokesman between employees and the departmental executive.

The Deputy Minister has endorsed the continued operation of Council, and agrees with the majority of members that the Council could become more active and effective in representing departmental employees both in the field and in Ottawa. It has been obvious during the past few months that Council has been constrained in its activities because of impending organizational changes and the

advent of collective bargaining. These have now been settled and Council intends to examine the areas where it can best serve the employees, and without conflict.

With this in mind, Council has established a sub-committee to study the specific areas not covered by collective agreements and to suggest, if necessary, a revised constitution. It is hoped that employees will participate in this study by offering suggestions on what they feel the role of Council should be. You are urged to submit your suggestions in confidence to Leo M. Bereza, Room 1360, 400 Laurier Avenue, West, Centennial Tower, Ottawa. ☉



# training by correspondence



*Two of the Department's warehouses where storemen are taking the correspondence course. (top) A wintry scene surrounds the Fort Smith warehouse. (centre) This modern structure is the Banff warehouse, where (bottom) a storeman is busy unloading stock in the huge steel stacks.*

Last September Materiel Management introduced the first major attempt within the Department to train personnel through a correspondence course.

When considering the need for a course, the cost of bringing all candidates to one or two central points and the loss of working hours on the job proved prohibitive. The only alternative was to set up a correspondence program.

Aimed at the Department's 65 storemen working in warehouses spread across the North (from the Arctic to below the 49th Parallel, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific), Materiel Management could not foresee what response the voluntary course would receive.

Imagine Management's surprise when 130 applications were received. This total included almost all the storemen, a park superintendent, and many clerical personnel whose duties involve warehousing or stores operations. The enthusiastic response of the staff gave the go-ahead signal.

Because the Department's warehousing operations cover a wide area and most stores are separated by great distances, only by chance can storemen in one location know storemen elsewhere. Many of the personnel have acquired their work knowledge through experience on the job, without previous formal training. Although the warehouses operate well, the over-all method of management varies from area to area. This lack of common working procedures prompted Materiel Management to devise a single Department-wide warehousing system, to operate whenever possible.

The confusion facing an auditor when conducting audits on a number of warehouses, each performing the same function but with varying management controls, is a problem which will eventually be overcome under the new procedure. The problems facing a storeman or clerk when moving from warehouse to warehouse will also be lessened, and the materiel manager's dilemma when trying to assess the efficiency of all warehouses without common work procedures will no longer exist. When a new warehouse employee joins the staff he will work under procedures which are common to all the Department's warehouse units. He will also have an opportunity to take the correspondence training course and so assess what the job requires of him, and management will be able to measure his performance based on work procedures common throughout the Department.

Almost at the same time as the Department announced the Storesman's Correspondence Course, the Public Service Commission introduced courses aimed at creating a fully professional group of materiel managers. These courses are for junior, intermediate, and senior officer levels.

The Department's chief of Materiel Management Division, A. Neale Harris, addressed the Canadian Association of Purchasing Agents at the Skyline Hotel in Ottawa, last October. Mr. Harris stressed the growing awareness in both industry and government employment of the functions of Materiel Management. ☉



# IAN D Bookshelf

\*Gunter, Erna

*Art in the Life of the Northwest Coast Indian.* With a catalogue of the Rasmussen Collection of Northwest Indian Art at the Portland Art Museum. Published by the Portland Art Museum, Portland, Oregon, ©1966.

Erna Gunther's carefully annotated account of the Rasmussen collection of the Northwest Coast Indian art is a requirement for all scholars interested in this field. The text is clear and concise, the many illustrations intelligently selected, and the appended catalogue of the Rasmussen Collection of the Northwest Indian Art at the Portland Art Museum, is a meticulously written guide.

This bibliography is ideal for the student in anthropology and related fields.

Fraser, Douglas

*Primitive Art.* With 183 illustrations, including 59 in color. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1963 (printed in Italy).

This concise, well-written contribution to the *Arts of Man* series is a unique monograph, to be read with profit by the archaeologist, anthropologist, and by the artist — professional and amateur. The work's three main divisions, Africa, Asia-Oceania, and America, are supported in a scholarly introduction and for the researcher a useful list of suggested readings testify to the author's comprehension of his field. The illustrations, many of them magnificently colored, give visual support to a scholarly and stimulating text. Dr. Fraser is an art historian and specialist in primitive art.

Grey Owl

*Pilgrims of the Wild.* Macmillan, Toronto, 1968 (paperback) \*(Hardcover edition published in 1934).

This is a paperback edition of an autobiography by Grey Owl, that entertaining Englishman who hoaxed his countrymen

for many years. Grey Owl's real name was George Belaney (known as Archie) and he came to Canada in 1903. Although much of his writing was fable, his tales of exploration were based on personal experiences. In "Pilgrims of the Wild" he traces his wanderings with Anahareo, a Mohawk Indian and one of his wives, through Quebec and Ontario, to the Riding Mountain National Park and Prince Albert. The romantic love affair Grey Owl enjoyed with Canada's wilderness and his closeness with the birds and animals are clearly shown in this episode of his life. Grey Owl was a successful writer and photographer, and as a lecturer he possessed a deep understanding of Canada's wildlife. His long hoax ended when he died in 1938. He was buried in Prince Albert National Park near his cabin, without the Indian regalia he loved.

Gwain Hamilton

*In the Beginning.* Derksen Printers Ltd., Steinbach, Manitoba, 1968.

The only virtue this book seems to offer the reader is that it is a form of encyclopedia, detailing the history of Manitoba. Numerous entries relate the Indian peoples' contribution to life in Manitoba, the fur traders and explorers exploits, the missionaries, the settlers and their long struggle for existence, and the political strife of the province is carefully chronicled. An historical explanation of Manitoban place names (Crow Wing Trail, Pig's Eye), and many terms peculiar to the area, are vividly discussed. Author Hamilton tells us his book has "unique features." One, tiresome notes, listing the authority for statements made, have been eliminated. The author has purposely included within the text the full authority for all quotations used; and for easy reference, each story is listed alphabetically. A capsule history is included at the beginning of the book, which sets the tone of what is to come — statements which historians may well refute, or at least de-

\*New books recently arrived in the Departmental Library. Others can be obtained from local libraries.

bate. Mr. Hamilton is an information officer in Manitoba.

L.B. Quartermain

\**South to the Pole.* Oxford University Press, 1968.

The author of this historical glimpse of the South Pole sector immediately south of the Ross Sea, is a past president of the New Zealand Antarctic Society and an information officer of the Antarctic division in New Zealand. It is written by a man who witnessed the return of Shackleton's "Nimrod" and Scott's departure on his last expedition, and is an account of the opening up of the Antarctic. Full use has been made of diaries and other important unpublished material which bring a new insight into the heroic efforts of those brave men whose dedicated journeys finally released some of the Antarctic's frozen secrets. The book is liberally illustrated with maps and photographs, and a valuable clear index.

William F. Butler

*The Great Lone Land.* M.G. Hurtig Ltd., Edmonton, 1968 \*(Original edition, Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, London, 1872).

Stories of daring adventure in Canada's northland have become a traditional expression of life in the North. None have been more exciting than the bold trips made by the noted British soldier, Sir William Francis Butler. *The Great Lone Land*, one of Butler's 20 books, is an historic classic, based on his duties as a professional soldier in the North. Written with the grace of an articulate pen, Sir William's prose carries the reader along a path of adventuresome exploits and relates an understanding of the Indian plight during the Riel uprising. Assigned as an advance intelligence officer with the Red River Expeditionary Force in 1870, he became adept at interpreting the beliefs of the Indians even though they crossed his professional duty. This book



is good reading for adults and school children. Hurting has republished the original in a handsome, new edition.

Kerry Wood

*The Medicine Man.* Kerry Wood, Box 122, Red Deer, Alberta.

Here is Kerry Wood's latest publication, a day in the life of a Cree camp. In this winsome story the author's central figure is the medicine man, his role in a Cree camp and the medicine he prescribed. Kerry Wood is a naturalist based in Red Deer and is the winner of a governor-general's award. The material for this book was collected over many years and is reproduced meticulously. "The Medicine Man" should appeal to adults and children.

## CHILDREN'S BOOKS

\*Reid, Dorothy M.

*Tales of Nanabozho.* Illustrated by Donald Grant. Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1963.

"The Sleeping Giant (a rock formation on Thunder Cape near Fort William, Ontario) was believed by the Ojibwa to be Nanabozho, their creator-magician, and the myths they invented about his life are irresistible creations of the Indian imagination". Dorothy Reid, head of the Children's Department of the Fort William Public Library, brings together many legends generated by this magnificent work of nature. The *Tales of Nanabozho*, which could become a classic, would make a well-chosen gift for children between seven and ten.

\*Ayre, Robert

*Sketco, the Raven.* Illustrated by Philip Surrey. T.H. Best Printing Co. Ltd., c1961.

Stories of the raven, a mystical bird in the minds of nearly all peoples, have always been prominent in the folk-lore of the Pacific Northwest. To naturalists who know this bird well, its historical predominance is not surprising. It appears and disappears, spirit-like, in the lonely landscapes of Canadian literature, often the only visible life in the vast stretches of mountain valleys. In this book Robert Ayre adds to the mythology of our country more than a dozen tales of *Sketco, the Raven*, best-loved creature in all Indian folk-lore, once an Indian boy himself. This delightful collection of legends would please any imaginative child between the ages of five and fifteen, and even fascinate the "young in spirit". ⊕



## Hughie Conn Retires

The big fisted Irishman from Fort Coulonge, Quebec! That's what Hughie Conn's workmates called him, and when he left the Department they aimed to fill both of Hughie's fists with gifts and good wishes. This photograph shows Mr. Conn receiving one of several gifts from Dave Gimmer, Resources Officer, Indian Affairs Branch.

Hugh Conn retired last July after 27 years with the Indian Affairs Branch where he had started as a supervisor on

the Peribunka Beaver Preserve in Quebec. As the years slipped by, Hughie became a legend among fish and game enthusiasts in Canada through his close association with the outdoors. Later he became a treaty specialist in the Branch, dealing with hunting and fishing rights provided for in the Indian Treaties. After his retirement from the Department he planned to act as a consultant to the Indian people on treaty rights as they refer to hunting and fishing. ⊕



# indian news wins acclaim



*Keith Miller, jovial editor of "Indian News", has reason to smile; his new-sheet recently became the centre of applause from an Ottawa-based reference service.*

*"Examining "The Indian News" we were greatly impressed by the clarity of its print, the clean, uncluttered layout of the pages, and most of all by the direct style of expression. We consider it a model periodical and it will be a pleasure to display it as such, and to direct attention to it as an exemplar of high publishing standards."*

This comment, from the Canadian Periodical Reference Services, Ottawa, indicates the type of attention the Indian news sheet is attracting, and is high praise indeed for Keith Miller, editor, writer, designer, and administrator for the paper.

"The Indian News" has been an integral part of the Indian Affairs Branch since 1954, when the first issue was published under part-time editor, Bill Dunston. The eight page tabloid was a quarterly and had a circulation of some 9,000, limited to Indian Agencies and Regional Offices.

In 1965 the paper went over to a full-time editor, Russell Moses, a Delaware from the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario; under his guidance the circulation jumped to 29,000. When Mr. Moses left in 1966 Jack Shelton, acting head of information for the Branch, kept the paper alive until Keith Miller, a Tuscarora from Six Nations, arrived to take charge later that year. From six issues a year the paper became a monthly and its circulation increased to 63,000.

With the help of agency offices, Indian Friendship Centres and Associations, and stringers from all parts of the country, Keith has expanded the paper from chit-chat items to news which conveys the needs and activities of the Indian people.

Keith aptly described the role of the paper as a positive image of the Indian people, "What they are doing and how they are doing it." He said he would like to see more of this type of news come across his desk. "The more "The Indian News" publicizes the positive aspects of Indian life, the better acquainted the world will be with their contribution to Canadian affairs" he says.

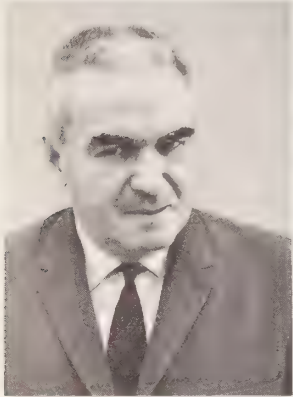
Interest in the paper has grown considerably during the past three years. Published for the Indian people in Canada and sent to every known household, it has also won friends abroad. Requests have come from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Australia, Mexico, England, and the United States. "People hear about the paper from friends and they write asking for regular issues. The only market we haven't cracked is Southeast Asia — but I'm working on it", says Keith.

Describing some of the material he would like to see increased in the paper, Keith threw up his hands — "Almost anything", he exclaimed. "I welcome all kinds of news, especially material which deals with branch programs, manpower relocation and employment projects, handicrafts, and marketing outlets. Just send the news and I'll get it into shape." ®



# staff news

## Appointments/Nominations



Neil  
Durant

Neil Durant, of the Northern Administration Branch, is the new Financial Administrator in Canadian Wildlife Service.

M. Neil Durant, de la Direction des régions septentrionales, est maintenant chef de l'administration financière du Service canadien de la faune.



Margaret  
Watson

Margaret R. Watson was appointed Chief Librarian in the Departmental Library last September. She had been with the Defence Research Board since 1962. Mrs. Watson obtained her bachelor of Library Science at the McGill University, Montreal.

Mme Margaret R. Watson, au service du Conseil de recherches pour la défense depuis 1962, a été nommée bibliothécaire en chef de la bibliothèque du Ministère, en septembre. Madame Watson a obtenu un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie de l'Université McGill de Montréal.

Paul M. Powers has joined the Financial and Management Adviser's Office, Program Analysis and Management Accounting as Assistant Head, Accounting and Reporting Section.

M. Paul M. Powers s'est joint au Bureau du conseiller financier et administratif, à titre de sous-chef de la Section de la comptabilité et des états financiers, de la Division de l'analyse des programmes et de la comptabilité de gestion.



Janet  
Casey

Janet C. Casey has joined the Departmental Library. Miss Casey has a Bachelor of Library Science from the University of Toronto.

Mlle Janet C. Casey, qui détient un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie de l'Université de Toronto, vient d'être engagée à la bibliothèque du Ministère.



Michel  
Bouchard

Michel Bouchard has been appointed photo librarian in the Office of the Public Information Adviser. Mr. Bouchard comes from "Man and His World", where he was

similarly employed. He had previously worked in the photographic division of the Public Relations Department at Expo 68.

M. Michel Bouchard a été nommé conservateur de la photothèque du Bureau du conseiller en information publique.

M. Bouchard était auparavant au service de *Terre des Hommes*, où il occupait un poste semblable. Il travaillait à la Division de la photographie, rattachée au Service des relations publiques, à Expo 68.

Helene Brosseau is a new secretary in the Minister's Office. She was previously with the Economic Council.

Mlle Hélène Brosseau est une nouvelle secrétaire au cabinet du Ministre. Elle était auparavant au service du Conseil économique.



Pierre  
Beaubien

Two new solicitors joined the Legal Adviser's office last August. Pierre Leon Beaubien came from Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he was in practise as a barrister. Herbert M. Thornton has had several years experience in private law firms in Canada, England, Zambia, and Tanzania.

Deux nouveaux avocats sont entrés au Service du contentieux en août dernier. Il s'agit de MM. Pierre Léon Beaubien, avocat de Winnipeg (Man.), et Herbert M. Thornton, qui possède plusieurs années d'expérience au service de bureaux privés d'avocats au Canada, en Angleterre, en Zambie et en Tanzanie.



# nouvelles du personnel



Herbert  
Thornton

destinés à la presse, à la radio et à la télévision, ainsi que de la réalisation de films en vue de renseigner le public sur la politique nationale concernant la faune et sur ses modalités d'application. Rédacteur et agent des relations extérieures chez *Canadian Industries Ltd.*, M. Cameron était aussi journaliste au *Toronto Daily Star* et au *Sault Daily Star*.



Graham  
Rowley

England will be home to Graham Rowley and his family for a year. A well-known explorer and authority on the North, Mr. Rowley's expert knowledge on Northern affairs has been utilized in the Department for some time. Now he has gone to Clare Hall, a college at Cambridge University for graduate students, where he will do research work with two other distinguished scholars. Each year the college invites leading professors from other countries as visiting fellows. This year Mr. Rowley will be joined by a Russian scientist on the North and Dr. Terence Armstrong of Britain's Scott Polar Research Institute. In their research forays the three scholars will take journeys through Northern Russia and Northern America, where they will discuss similar problems and compare conditions with those in the North. This is the first time a Canadian public servant has been invited to take part in the Cambridge research programs. Mr. Rowley's outstanding knowledge of the North has been recognized before, he was awarded the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society for his work in the Canadian Arctic.

## Western Regional Office

A wilderness trail-outing, organized by regional forestry officer John Carruthers, was enjoyed by several members of this office and their families and friends last August. The hike was originally arranged as a pleasure trip, but as the hikers walked on and on they found it also provided an insight into the value of wilderness areas for branch personnel who seldom have an opportunity to get out into the wilds of western Canada. At Helen Lake the hikers enjoyed a picnic lunch, and the more energetic members continued on over Dolomite Pass to Katherine Lake where they fished and relaxed for several hours. Les Bligh, of the Regional Engineering Section, caught several fine mountain trout — sufficient for a family breakfast. For those who do not know this area too well, Dolomite Pass is directly across the Banff-Jasper highway from the Crowfoot Glacier, Banff National Park.

## Bureau régional de l'Ouest

Plusieurs membres de ce bureau, de même que leur famille et leurs amis, ont vivement goûté l'excursion en forêt qu'avait organisée, en août dernier, l'agent forestier régional John Carruthers. Les participants, qui ont rarement l'occasion de parcourir les régions sauvages de l'Ouest du Canada, ont su en faire la découverte, non sans y allier le plaisir. Les excursionnistes s'arrêtèrent au lac Helen pour pique-niquer, et les plus hardis traversèrent le col Dolomite pour aller taquiner le poisson au lac Katherine et s'y reposer pendant quelques heures. M. Les Bligh, de la Section régionale du Génie, a pris suffisamment d'ombles de fontaine pour servir un repas complet à sa famille. Pour ceux qui ne connaissent pas très bien la région, le col Dolomite traverse directement la route reliant Banff et Jasper, à partir du glacier Crowfoot, dans le parc national de Banff.



John  
Cameron

M. John F. Cameron s'est joint, au mois d'août, au personnel du Bureau du conseiller en information publique, à titre d'agent d'information. Affecté à la Division de la conservation, il s'occupera surtout de la planification, de l'élaboration et de la publication de textes publicitaires



## Transfers/Mutations

Janny F. Mast is secretary to the Financial and Management Adviser. She was previously secretary to the Chief, Federal-Provincial Relations of the Indian Affairs Branch.

Mlle Janny F. Mast, jusqu'ici secrétaire du chef de la Division des relations fédérales-provinciales, à la Direction des affaires indiennes, est maintenant secrétaire du conseiller financier et administratif.

Andre Nault was recently appointed Head, Program Co-ordination for the National Historic Sites Service of the National and Historic Parks Branch. He had been Executive Assistant to the Director of Indian Affairs. In his new job, Mr. Nault will be responsible for several

duties, including co-ordination of administration matters, financial administration, and ensure that the production of objectives within the Service are met.

M. André Nault; adjoint exécutif au directeur des affaires indiennes, vient d'être nommé chef de la coordination des programmes au Service des lieux historiques nationaux, Direction des parcs nationaux et des lieux historiques. Les nouvelles fonctions de M. Nault concernent surtout la coordination des questions administratives et l'administration financière; il devra en outre veiller à la réalisation des objectifs du Service.

George D. Rivers was transferred from Northern Administration Branch to the Resource and Economic Development Group in September. Mr. Rivers assumes the duties of Financial Administrator with the Administration Section.

M. George D. Rivers a été muté en septembre, de la Direction des régions septentrionales au Bureau des ressources et du développement économique, où il agira à titre d'administrateur financier, à la Section de l'administration de ce Bureau.

Diane Brulé is now secretary to the Chief, Manpower Budgeting, Financial and Management Adviser's Office. She had been with the Northern Administration Branch.

Mlle Diane Brulé, également de la Direction des régions septentrionales, occupe maintenant le poste de secrétaire du chef des prévisions de personnel, au Bureau du conseiller financier et administratif.

Wanda Lepiesza, from the Resource and Economic Development Group, has been promoted to secretary to the Chief Statistician, Financial and Management Adviser's Office.

Mlle Wanda Lepiesza, du Bureau des ressources et du développement économique; a été promue au poste de secrétaire

du statisticien en chef, du Bureau du conseiller financier et administratif.

T. Leo Bonnah has been transferred to Ottawa from the Toronto Regional Office of Indian Affairs where he was Superintendent of Development. Before amalgamation of the two Ontario regions, Mr. Bonnah was Regional Director for southern Ontario. In Ottawa he will be located in the Local Government Division and his immediate concern will be the development and improvement of training programs for Band Councils and their staff.

M. T. Léo Bonnah, surintendant du développement au Bureau régional des Affaires indiennes, à Toronto, vient d'être muté à Ottawa. M. Bonnah était directeur du Bureau régional du sud de l'Ontario avant la fusion des deux régions de la province. À Ottawa, où il sera affecté à la division de l'administration locale, ses principales fonctions concerneront l'élaboration et l'amélioration de programmes de formation à l'intention des Conseils de bande et de leurs membres.

James Powless is a member of the Six Nations Band at Brantford, Ontario, and has been with the Indian Affairs Branch for many years. He was recently transferred to Ottawa from Peterborough where he was Superintendent of the Indian Agency. He will assist Leo Bonnah in formulating training programs for the Indian people employed by Indian Band Councils on Reserves.

M. James Powless, membre de la bande des Six-Nations, à Brantford (Ont.), est au service de la Direction des affaires indiennes depuis de nombreuses années. Avant d'être muté à Ottawa, il était surintendant de l'Agence indienne de Peterborough. Ses fonctions consisteront à aider M. Léo Bonnah à élaborer des programmes de formation à l'intention des membres des Conseils de bandes indiennes dans les réserves.

Staff activity stories are welcomed from all branches of the Department — have you a story for INTERCOM?

### north

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# Pages from the Polar Past

*"Wednesday, December 25th. Our Christmas Tree was a great success as we kept it a secret from most of the men and was a surprise to the Eskimos. The crew and Eskimos were like children over their presents. Nearly all gave presents in return. We were loaded with furs, skin clothes, moccasins, native stuff and carved-ivory curios. These Iwiliacs are very poor and prize any piece of steel or iron more than we do gold, for all the tools they have are made of ivory or bone. They will trade any amount of furs for a few matches and are very much afraid of wasting any. They never scratches a match but split off slender slivers until one fires, so by the time they have fired they have a bundle of slivers with lucifer tips. These they make fast to bone splints to strengthen them and so they gain and don't lose matches every time they make fire. After presents was given out we had music by the men by the men singing and dancing and the fun was kept up in great shape until six bells. The Eskimos did their part showing us a lot of games. Some of these was right funny and must be rough on those in the game. In one game two men would have their heads made fast together with rope and would get down on hands and knees and haul and push to see who could get his mate over a line. After these sports all hands had a tug of war, crew against Eskimos, and then all had dinner. Instead of turkey and cranberries and such truck we would have at home we had reindeer roast, bear steak, ptarmigan and salmon with dried potatoes and canned fruit. The Eskimos like tin milk and fruit better than anything except oleo-margrine so that sort of truck was fed them. All hands had right good time and everything went ship shape. Commenced fair with strong wind from N.E. later some snow. Noon 35 below zero. Thus ends this twenty-four hours."*

This was Christmas 1895 on board the whaling vessel *Canton*, wintering in Hudson Bay. The extract was taken from "The Real Story of the Whaler" by A. Hyatt Verrill. Much adverse criticism has been written about the whalers: — "They were as hardy, brave, lecherous and murderous a crowd of toughs as ever walked the earth or sailed the Seven Seas." To some extent this is true and certainly their conduct in the western Arctic and many other parts of the world leaves a lot to be desired. Practically in living memory are the tales of orgies, drunkenness and the spread of disease caused by the wintering western Arctic whalers at the end of the last century and the beginning of this. Greater restraint was shown by their contemporaries searching for the bowhead whales in the ice-infested waters of the eastern Arctic. The above extract reflects this.

It is easy to be critical today in the social conscience of the sixties. Posterity may be a kinder judge, for the whalers were pioneers in many areas of the world. They not only pitted their lives against the mighty monsters of the deep but experienced heart-breaking hardships and pitiful privations. They were the first to penetrate unknown seas and lands and blaze trails for commerce, civilization and Christianity to follow. The prosperity and progress of many nations was established by this adventurous breed of men. The hulks and wrecks of vessels along the Arctic coasts and the shallow, untended graves in many parts of the North remind us of this, another era associated with Canada's rich history.

A. Stevenson  
*Administrator of the Arctic*

Winter, 1968

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!



